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WASHINGTON, D. C., APRIL 2, 1894.



Five dollars reward will be paid for the a est and conviction of any one caught taking THE TIMES from the door of any subscriber

The Weather To-day. Virginia: Generally fairs ad colder. THIS IS BUSINESS.

Tue Trues is informed that some indiscreet individual either an unwise friend or a cunning enemy, has approached several mer business men, ostensibly in the interest of this paper, and demanded their patronage for it, threatening, either directly or by innuendo, the opposition of the lab organizations if it were not bestowed.

THE TIMES desires to state emphatically that all such representations are not only unauthorized and unaccountable, but are severely condemned by every labor organiza Washington. This paper is, and will be, conducted on business principles. The fact is it has the practically unanimous indorsement of the labor organizations of Washington, that they have pledged to THE TIMES their moral and financial support and promise to give due consideration to the merchants and business men who advertise in its columns. These facts are not to be construed into threats or used to coerce an unwilling patronage.

. There are some ten thousand members o organized labor (with their families, at least 50,000 people) who have a money interest in the success of this paper, exclusive of its thousands of readers and friends in the general public.

This means a good will which is worth \$50-900 at a low estimate to any paper. THE Times is not a transient lodger; it owns real

SILVER AND GOLD.

The contention of bimetal, lists that there is not enough gold in the world to serve as a safe basis for money cannot be avoided or put aside. The output of gold

in the United States in 1892 was \$33,000,000. The gold product varies but little from year to year, so that we can safely calculate on nual yield. When you refuse to purchase and coin silver, you cut off 40 per cent, of this annual yield, for 40 per cent, of the gold comes in conjunction with silver. It is a rare thing when a sufficient amount of gold is found in this combination to make it profitable to mine for the gold alone. This will leave its annual gold yield \$19,800,000. Twothirds of this is used in the arts, which leaves but \$6,663,333 each year for coinage.

When you stop the coinage of silver, gold will be more valuable, and, in conse ence, more and not less of it will be used in the arts, leaving even less for coinage. It will not be surprising if all of the \$19,800,000 is so used. The more precious gold becomes the more anxious the rich people will be to will pay more for it in bullion than the owner of it can receive by baving it coined, and, in asequence, he will not take it to the mint. But even should no greater amount be used in the arts than at present, does any one contend that the addition of \$6,663,333 a year is a sufficient increase of the money basis to entisfy the demands of our constantly growing business and our ever-increasing popula-

It is the fact that the world's output of gold in 1892 was \$130,816,600, one-third of which, or \$43,605,533, was coined, the balance being used in the arts. If \$6,663,333 yearly addition to our own money basis is not sufficient for our wants, surely forty-three and one-half millions is not sufficient for the whole civilized world. You would be compelled, almost at once, to institute some other kind of money. What sort would you choose? The silver advocates will never consent to flat money. They have no patience with those who favor iredeemable paper money. They wish all forms of money based on the precious

There is not enough of gold alone to serve as a safe basis, and those who are now striving to put this country on a gold standard know it. Is the hostility to silver so great that its opponents prefer to run the risks of flat money rather than to hold to bimetallish which has been tried and found so successful in this country? Silver is one-half of our money. Strike it down and you make gold twice as hard to get as now. It will require twice as much of all products to secure dollar then as it does now.

FRED. T. DUBOIS.

A DELICATE PERSONAL MATTER. A neatly-written note which has just reached this office asks a delicate question, but the

entire letter bears such marks of sincerity and refinement that we feel impelled to answer it somewhat at length. The letter says: "I am 22 years old, possessing a high-school education, a typewriter in one of the depart-

ments here. An earnest, well-educated man, to whom I am much attached, has asked me to marry him. What is your advice? I should b grateful for your views upon this general topic The letter, as we say, bears such evident

marks of sincerity that a somewhat detailed reply seems to be called for. Yet the premise upon which we are permitted to base our dis sertation are so inadequate that full justice may not be done to a question of such mo

It all depends. It is in portant that the young man should be engaged in a steady occupation which yields him, not merely mough to support one, but to support two though here it is to be borne in mind that it often happens that two, if they practice the proper economy, may live as chearly as one. The young man ought also to be terribly in earnest about two things: first, the possess of his sweetheart. He must desire her and no other. He must be prepared to sacrifice any-thing, even his life, for her; and surely he must be ready to sacrifice a thousand and one of the comforts, or supposed comforts, of his bachelor life, if it should be necessary for the comfort of his helpmeet. His second objectand he must be just as terribly in earnest about this-should be to give at all hazards a

tion to his wife, not merely "in company," but all the time. He ought also to realize that his undertaking is the most respon which can come into any man's life, thoug upon this point it is to be said that the as sumption of new responsibilities usually brings with it the larger and stronger character which is required to meet and discharge

them creditably. As for the young woman, it is inc upon her in her present doubt to make certain not merely that she prefers the young man who is at present addressing her so assidu-ously, but that she prefers him above all the world. She ought to satisfy herself, if possible, that she cannot do without him, just as he, before he takes this most important of all steps, ought to feel that life is absolutely empty without his sweetheart. It is this ab-solute, beautiful interdependence which a married couple ought to feel, and this abso lute independence also of the world, of its rebuffs and heart-sicknesses and despain (which, however, must always give way to bright hope again)-it is this which make married life so beautiful and satisfactory.

THE TIMES hesitates definitely to advise its correspondent what to do, partly from the absence of information touching this particula ease, and for another reason. The young voman says she is a typewriter in one of the separtments. This fact both complicates and simplifies the question. It complicates it, because if it is true, as it may be, that some one perhaps a mother or a younger sister, is de sendent upon her for support, greater hesitation ought to be expected before this profit able means of income is given up. If the young man were wealthy, that would be an ther question, though even then a selfrespecting young woman would hesitate to permit any member of her family in any way to be an incumbrance upon her husband The fact that the young woman is a type writer simplifies the question in this regard that she has evidently become self-reliant familiar with the task of earning one's own living; and that is one of the most importan of recommendations in a wife.

The only safe rule in all cases like this would seem to be that if these two young people absolutely love each other as they do one else and nothing else, if they are absolutely prepared to sacrifice anything in the world for each other, if they feel that they cannot be happy for a moment without each other, then let them marry. If these conditions do not hold, let them hesitate.

Wonder that it has not yet occurred to any body to turn the Breckinridge-Pollard affair over to the tender mercies of Charlotte Smith, president of the Woman's Rescue League.

Hon. Adiai Stevenson was the most popular Democrat at Lawrence Gardner's house warming. A Pittsburg newspaper boy has accumu lated \$6,000 entirely on his newspaper sales

during the last year. THE TIMES boys are very prosperous, also, Major McKinley is rather pleased, all things considered, with the reverberation of his

Governor Northrn is a gentleman of excel ent judgment. When he has a big piece of news he places it in the morning papers that

receive the full Associated Press reports. If the suspense due to the approach of Gen Coxey's army continues much longer Major Moore is liable to scream.

It looks as if Mr. Halstead would now obliged to thunder in Brooklyn alone. It is suspected that Senator Hill has gor to Albany to meddle in New York state

If Governor Tillman doesn't look out h

will get his arm in a gin sling. It is reported that Mr. Bland gives the President more trouble than any other mem

sider this a compliment. It didn't escane the notice of Judge Jers Wilson that Col. Breckinridge, when he indorsed Miss Pollard for office, swore before notary that she was a person of good moral character and good repute,

Mrs. Cleveland has decline president of the alumni of her alma mater but this must not be understood as setting a precedent for the male portion of the family. Col. John A. Joyce threatens to write a

poem for THE TIMES. It is much better that somebody should have sat upon Tom Reed than that Tom Reed

should have sat upon somebody. Col. Breckinridge submits that the damage

ought to be awarded to him. Modesty prevents Congressman Quigg from saying who would probably be the best allaround candidate for the Republicans to nominate for President in '96.

A young woman in St. Louis who has been sing a drug to give brilliancy to her eyes has

Bustles are coming into use again along the frontier for smuggling purposes. It is thought that Mr. Breekinridge consid ers that Eve had no previous character any

That tired feeling is doubtless due to the

A Missouri man is proceeding for divorce because he was deceived into supposing that he was marrying a widow.

THEY TREED THE COON.

One Animal and Many Urchins Make Merriment for Pedestrians.

A pet coon with seven rings around his tail came walking down Pennsylvania ave-nue about 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon. He trotted along the street with a pleasing smile on his countenance, as broad and limitless as Hoke Smith's wisdom.

Arriving at the intersection of Twelfth street, he turned down toward the river. When he got to the police station he halted. He turned his head around, looked cynically at the door, scratched his ness with his paw, and then climbed one of the small trees oppo-

site the station house.

He found a limb that looked comfortable, and, like Sowlips when he discovered Alabama, seemed to say to himself, "Here I

bama, seemed to say to himself, "Here I rest."

But he didn't rest long. A crowd of boys came along, and one of them saw the coon and found a rock. Then there was a bending of the right elbow, a mighty grunt, and an aim at the coon.

The rock missed its mark and the coon hugged the limb a little closer. In a few minutes the street was crowded. Some one suggested that some one else climb the tree and get him, but he didn't do it.

Meantime the boys had gathered more rocks. They were fired at the poor, inoffensive coon with all the hissing velocity of a Tom Reed rebuke to Speaker Crisp.

Finally Mr. Coon's quarters became too uncomfortable, and he shot down the tree like a ballet would roll off a roof. The crowd scattered and the coon went over to the new post office building, where he hid himself among the bricks.

He was still there at dark, and so were about a dozen boys with cruel looks in their eyes and brickbats in their hands.

A Beer Bottle Blow. Gregory O'Connor, a man from the Emer ald Isle, living at 43 E street northwest, be came engaged in a controversy yesterday evening with a fellow laborer from sunny Africa. They could not agree in some matter and the affair ended with the colored man on top. He had downed his adversary by a hlow over the head with a beer bottle. O'Connor's wounds were dressed at the Emergency hostital

CORRIDOR AND CURB.

The recent purchase of the Cincinnati Commercial Gazette by Perry Heath is generally believed to mean a large-sized acquisition to the Harrison strength in Ohio, West Virginia, Indiana, and Kentucky. These and the states farther to the South are the field of the Commercial Gazette, and it is a very imortant quarter of the country for the Harrison work. There is no question that the ex-President is a candidate, and, moreover, it is known that he expects to be nominated. Just now his friends are tajking Robert Lincoln, in order to interfere with Reed and McKinley, but underneath it all is a decided confident movement in favor of Harrison.

It was rumored that the "New York million aire" who has participated in the deal by which Mr. Heath buys the Commercial Ga sette was none other than John R. McLean This is known not to be so, however. Some of the Halstead stock in the Commercial Ga zette has been hypothecated to Mr. McLean in the past, but that is ail. Mr. McLean has in the past, but that is ail. Mr. McLean has unquestionably taken a deep interest in the welfare of the Commercial Gazotte, however. Some time ago he advised the Haistead management to make the paper very sensational, pointing to the success of the Inquirer as proof that that would be the best policy. The Haistead management did this, with the worst possible sort of success, evidently not realizing that one paper of the ultra-sensational kind is usually all that a single town, no matter how wide open it may be, can really stand. This action on the part of Mr. McLean has been considered extremely smooth. There is

It is rumored that Mr. McLean would like to have a daily paper in Washington, being willing, indeed, to spend his income from the willing, indeed, to spend his income from the Inquirer, if necessary, supporting a respectable journal in this town. This would give Mr. McLean additional power at the Capitol; would give him, in fact, about all the power that the most fastidious could desire. He would certainly have the means to found and operate such a journal.

The owner of the Inquirer and the domi nating spirit in the gas company and the cable road is preparing to build a couple of shops on his property at the corner of H street and Vermont avenue. It had been expected by passers who noticed the excavations that an immense hotel or apartment house would be rected, but it seems not; and some disappointment is expressed among real estate men and builders that the old house at the corner is not to be torn down, and that the property is to be utilized, even if only temporarily, for these insignificant buildings.

It is thought that Public Printer Palmer will go into business with Gen. James S. Clarkson somewhere in the far West. These gentlemen have been life-long friends, and Mr. Palmer' appointment was due chiefly to Gen. Clarkson's intercession. Years ago, when Mr. Clarkson was postmaster at Des Moines, Mr. Palmer represented that district in Congress. After his retirement he went to Chicago and owned and managed the Inter-Ocean for a while, and he was afterward postmaster of that town. He has made and lost fortunes but has preserved through it all a buoyancy and amiability of disposition which is the admiration of those who knew him well.

And speaking about Clarkson and Murat Halstead, they were both on the old Cincinnati Gazette together in the war times, Haistead as a correspondent in the field and stead as a correspondent in the held and Clarkson a printer boy who hadn't gone up in the box. At the same time Whitelaw Reid was also writing letters to the Gazette from Washington and the front over the nom de plume of "Agate." Even thus early they had begun to call Clarkson "Ret." Soon after that he went with his father and brother to Iowa to buy the Register of Des Molnes.

The news from Hamilton, Ohio, that Major E. G. Rathbone has been nominated for Congress Congressman Houk's district is no surprise to his friends here, who have long known that Major Rathbone entertained this ambition. He is familiar with political methods, they say, and ought to run well. methods, they say, and ought to run well. His wife has a large amount of property. She is a consin, I think, of the wife of ex-Governor Campbell, and her lavish entertainments while Mr. Rathbone was Fourth Assistant Postmaster General are well remembered in Washington. The Rathbones would distinctly add to the social life of the Ohio colony here. Major Rathbone is a devoted friend of ex-President Harrison, and is one of the most prominent and confidential of those who are at present working for Mr. Harrison's renomination. her of Congress but Mr. Bland would con-

No Hurry About Them, for the Whisky Grows Better and the Gold No Worse.

[From the Morning Oregonian.] Mr. W. K. Smith, of this city, owns a farm of some 300 acres on the west shore of Sauvie's island, on which there is said to be a treasure of \$100,000 buried, and alongside of it a big trunk full of bottles of whisky. The particulars in regard to the matter were learned from Mr. Smith himself a few days ago on the steamer Kellogg.

During the past winter, Mr. Smith stated, some parties had been boring holes all over his farm in search of a treasure buried there. The work had been done at night, and the neighboring farmers had seen the lanterns fitting around the place and mistaken them for ignes fatui. The treasure, which is by e said to be in a trunk and others in tin

for ignes fatui. The treasure, which is by some said to be in a trunk and others in tin cans, was buried there back in the sixties by a stranger, who afterward had the misfortune to get into the state penitentiary, and the further misfortune to drop dead of heart disease in a hotel in this city soon after getting out of prison and before he had time to recover the gold, which is mostly in \$50 stugs. While in the penitentiary this unfortunate man revealed the secret of his treasure to his cell-mate, and also furnished him with a rude map of the ground, intended to show where the treasure is located, the bearings of certain trees, stumps, etc., being given as witness marks. This map does not appear to be definite enough, as the fellows have been boring all over the place till it begins to look like a big pepperbox.

When asked why he had made no effort to recover this treasure himself, Mr. Smith intimated that he had not been in need of the money, and as for the trunkful of whisky, it was improving with age, and would keep best where it is. The holes bored, he said, are eight inches in diameter and twenty feet in depth. He has not decided whether he will fill them with mold and raise a lot of prize parsnips and horseradish for the next exposition or whether he will have them pulled up and welded into one deep artesian well. He thinks the fellows have bored enough holes to thoroughly ventilate his farm, and intends to get the idea conveyed to them that the treasure is buried under a tree or stump, and expects thus to get all the timber cleared of his place, which he intends soon to have all under cultivation.

9,000 Different Kinds of Trees. The arboretum on George W. Vanderbilt's estate at Asheville, N. C., is planned on a most elaborate scale and under charge of Mr. Beadle, a Cornell graduate. Mr. Vanderbilt is also growing 3,000,000 forest trees on the bare hillsides in his neighborhood. Along the driveways there will be about 9,000 different kinds of trees and shrubs.

Studying a Picture. [From Spare Moments.] "Well, Mary, what did you think of the pictures at the academy?"

"Oh, mum, there was a picture there called Two Dogs, after Landseer," but I looked at it for nearly half an hour and I couldn't see no Landseer."

Three Conts Stolen. Yesterday evening between 7 and o'clock some ingenious thief picked the lock of the large showcase standing in the doorway of the clothing house of Parker, Bridget & Co., on Seventh street, and extracted therefrom three fine conts.

The Earnings of Professional Forgers. A band of professional forgers before start ng out always agree on a basis of division o all moneys obtained on their forgery paper. This division might be about as follows: For a presenter where the amount to be drawn does not exceed \$2,000, 15 to 25 per cent.; but where the amount to be drawn is from \$3,000

to \$5,000 and upward the "presenter" re-ceives from 35 to 45 per cent. The price is raised as the risk increases, and it is gen-erally considered a greater risk to attempt to pass a check or draft of a large denomination than a smaller one. The middleman gets pass a check or draft of a large denomination than a smaller one. The middleman gets from 16 to 25 per cent. His work is more and his responsibility is greater, but the risk is less. There are plenty of middlemen to be had, but the "presenters" are scarce. The "shadow," when one accompanies the band, is sometimes paid a salary by the middleman and his expenses, but at other times he is allowed a small percentage, not to exceed 5 per cent., and his expenses, as with ordinary care his risk is very slight. The backer and forger get the balance, which usually amounts to from 50 to 60 per cent. The expenses that have been advanced the men who go out on the road are usually deducted at the final division.—Robert A. Pinkerrox in North American Review.

BETWEEN YOU AND ME.

the necessities of his party by Speaker Crisp is not the first instance of the kind. Senator Morton, of Indiana, had a great desire to rep resent this country at the Court of St. James It was just at the time when the question of England's liability for the damage done by England's liability for the damage done by the confederate cruisers was occupying the attention of both governments. President Grant was anxious to have the whole matter settled by arbitration, but was determined that England should be held responsible. He tendered the place of minister to England to Senator Morton. The Senator desired to ascept it, but after consulting with his party friends declined it on the ground that the Democrats were at the time in control of the Indiana legislature. President Grant acknowledged the potency of this excuse and transferred the negotiations from London to Washington.

In the hundred and four years of the existence the government Georgia has had the Speaker ship but five years. The only predecess his own state that Speaker Crisp has had was Howell Cobb, who served from 1849 to 1851 Prior to the war the South held the Speaker Prior to the war the South held the Speaker-ship forty-five out of the seventy-two years. Kentucky has been the most fortunate of all the states, having held the office for twenty years. Virginia is next on the list, with a service of thirteen years. New York has had but one Speaker, John W. Taylor, who was first elected in 1820 to fill out the term of Henry Clay, who resigned his sent in Con-gress on account of pressing private business. Mr. Taylor was elected Speaker again in 1835 and served two years. Since then the Empire State has never had a Speaker.

The feeling of uneasiness among the clerk n the bureaus of the Treasury affected by the proposed reorganization contemplated in the Dockery bill is becoming intense. Every clerk is suddenly endeavoring to becom-"solid" with the powers. The Sixth Auditor's office is one of those most seriously affected. "solid" with the powers. The Sixth Auditor's office is one of those most seriously affected. Two or three years ago, when Mr. Coulter had charge of that bureau, a congressional committee, discussing the question of reducing the force, interviewed Mr. Coulter on the subject. They thought he could get along with twenty less clerks at least. He told them he could do just the work which the number of clerks left would be able to perform, but that if his force were reduced the result would of cieras left would be added to perform, our that if his force were reduced the result would be that just that number of Democrats would lose their jobs. The force was not reduced. The Republican clerks now fear that if a re-duction is made Mr. Coulter's rule will be made to apply the other way.

A movement is on foot among some of the Democratic members of Congress to ask the President to remove Mr. Bell, Deputy Commissioner of Pensions. They say he is primissioner of Pensions. They say he is primarily responsible for most of the obnoxious rulings of the department, and that he is very indiscreet. Several instances are related of his rudeness to members who have had occasion to transact business with him. It is charged that he is very bitter and vindictive, and has secured the discharge of several of the most competent employes of the department who had incurred his displeasure while he was an examiner.

A Durable White Paint A simple method is announced for obtain ing a durable white paint, one that overcomes the general objection to white paint, viz., that on exposure to heat, and especially to gas flames, lamp shades, ceilings, etc., painted with oil colors, it soon turns brown, owing to the calcination of the organic matter contained in the colors and the linseed oil in the oil paints. In the new process a quantity of fine zinc white is mixed to a suitable consistency with a solution of protoxide of sedium and water glass of forty to fifty de-grees of Baume. The surfaces to be painted are first thoroughly cleaneed, and for certain metals, such as zinc, washing with hydroenioric and is necessary. The surface is sub-sequently cleansed with water, and then sev-eral coats of zine water glass paint are laid on until the article is deemed sufficiently cov-ered, an interval being allowed, but not of long duration, between the application of each coat, as such paint soon dries. In case of a large surface, such as a ceiling to be cov-ered, too much of the paint should not be mixed as the chemical action of water should chloric actd is ne mixed, as the chemical action of water glass on zine white is soon to render it thick and hard. This paint is represented as being un-affected, niways remains snowly white, only becoming soiled by dust and soot.

Along Newspaper Row. Fred Handy has an office at 1410 G street

Major Stofer thinks of building a few new houses at Culpeper. Albert Halstead expects to keep his place on the Commercial Gazette.

Maurice Low, of the Boston Globe, has bought a house on Fifteenth street above S. Frank Hosford has been greatly interested in the lectures of Dr. Owen, the famous decipherer of Bacon.

It is rumored that Smith D. Fry and Mr. Gelatt, business manager of the News, are about to buy that paper. Hon, Frank Richardson, of the Baltin un, never looks so fine as when riding along the Avenue in a Victoria.

Waiten Weliman has been heard from in London. He is in fine health and spirits and looks forward to his task confidently. E. W. Barrett, of the Constitution and the Speaker's office, is glad that Mr. Crisp didn't

ecept the Georgia Senstorship. W. J. LamBton, having lived in Kentucky once, knows a great deal more about the Breckinridge case than he cares to tell,

Young Hiram Knoblock, of Bremen, Ind., has got newspaper notoriety from Maine to California by washing his head in kerosene oil and then getting too close to the fire. A Girard, Kansas, father paid his girl 50 cents to promise not to sing any more about the "Two Little Girls in Blue." She took the money and bought a copy of "After the Ball."

Moy Lee Sing, a Chinamen in Indianapolis, who has been sent to prison for keeping an opium joint, has got out an injunction to prevent the prison authorities from cutting off his queue.

A very fresh policeman in Vanceburg, Ky., saw a man out late at night and took a pop at him with his revolver, just for practice. As the victim, who will live, is an innocent drug elerk, lynchers can hardly be relied upon. THE CROSS-ROADS POLITICIAN.

IF. L. S. in Atlanta Constitution 1 The cross-roads politician— He's up 'fore mornin' light;

An' stops to stay all night. He knows the Bible most by heart, From Joshua down to James; He knows the children six miles off, An' calls their Christian names

Before the town became a town

Likewise the knives an' all the forks He's whittled sticks from east to west: Told jokes he heard last year: Beat half the town at "seven-up"-

Speaks on a dry goods box; An' when he flings his left log out You don't see any socks. Ain't no one like him anywh Been runnin' since the war, An' no man in the town kin swee

Jes' what he's runnin' fort

HE COMES FROM BLUEFIELDS And He Delegates to Himself the Authority

Samuel Weil, registering from Bluefields, Nicaragua, is at the Metropolitan hotel. He arrived in time for breakfast yesterday morn-ing. In the afternoon he, in company with

B. B. Seat, United States Consul at Bluefields, went out for a stroll on the Avenue. After dinner they went to hear Col. Bob Ingersoil.

They returned to their hotel at 11 o'clock and a Transs man met them as they came in. Mr. Well was asked about the trouble now going on in Bluefields. He at first seemed to be perfectly surprised to bear that there had been any disturbance in that country at all. Being pressed, he finally admitted that he had heard of some trouble going on down there, and expressed great surprise because

had heard of some trouble going on down there, and expressed great surprise because the reporter had not read an interview with himself published in a New Orleans paper on last Monday. He was asked if the trouble in Nicaragua was of any serious consequence to the interests of the Americans there. He didn't seem to know.

Then, after a short silence, he imparted the information that he was in Washington for the purpose of having this government take some action toward having the American interests on the Mosquito coast represented and protected.

Well claims to be a merchant in Bluefields, and says that he came to the United States, delegated with supreme and absolute authority to act for the American interests in that republic. Asked as to how he was delegated, and by whom, he declined to answer.

Consul Seat declined to say anything relative to the existing troubles in that country Well wears a long pair of whiskers and a very fashionable suit of clothes, and has a very conservative manner in conversation,

TO UNITE THE WEST AND SOUTH. Representative McLaurin Issues a Call for

President Cleveland's veto of the Bland bill has resulted in a proposition for a national convention of the West and South to form a new political party based on the demand for the free coinage of silver. The proposition comes from certain radical Democratic Congressmen, who believe that the time has arived when the party's salvation in the West and South demands that it should repudiate at once and forever eastern domination in financial politics. Western and southern

mean declare that the veto of the Bland bill shows that the administration has set its face toward the single gold standard. Representative McLaurin (Dem.), of South Carolina, has taken the bold initiative in this step. He has prepared the proposition, and it will be followed, he says, by a call signed by Democratic silver Congressmen. Democratic silver Congressmen. Con-ning the movement he authorizes the fol-

lowing statement:
"It seems to me that the condition of our country is such that it should impel true men to rise above partisan and factional consider-

ations.

"The veto of the seigniorage bill by President Cleveland forces a distinct issue between the South and the West and the East and the North. The South and the West are the borrowing and producing sections, while the North and the East are the loaning and con-suming sections. The South and the West demand higher prices for their products, which is but another name for cheaper money. The North and East are striving for cheaper products, which in turn is simply

which is but another name for cheaper money. The North and East are striving for cheaper products, which in turn is simply another name for dearer money.

"In this manner the two general divisions of the country are arrayed against each other. The North and East have for many years controlled all legislation, and as a natural result have enacted laws favorable to their own section and against the South and West.

"The money of the country has been gradually and almost surreptitiously taken from the people, and as a necessary sequence the prices of all products have declined.

"This manipulation of the currency has continued until every product of the South and West are to-day sold for less than the cost of production. The resultant effect of these abnormally low prices is seen in the rapid accumulation of debts and the increasing distress among the people.

"I believe the time has come when the South and West should unit in one mighty effort for self-protection. I want to see the cotton planter of my own section and the wheat producer of the West units and make a contest for higher prices and happier conditions."

st for higher prices and happier cond

MASSES AGAINST THE CLASSES."

That, Says Mr. Tanbneck, Will Be the Populist War Cry.

H. E. Taubneck, chairman of the national H. E. Taubneck, chairman of the national committee of the People's party, has issued the following statement:

"The President, in vetoing the seigniorage of the people in 1896.

ANNIE L. Discos. the following statement: bill, has brushed aside every pretense of the

old parties. The Apache warfare of cun and ambush is no longer necessary.

"The agent of the gold combination pro-claims that the soldiers who serve under him, whether Rebublicans or Democrats, must

whether Rebublicans or Democrats, must boldly assert their loyalty to the money kings.

"In the future the people can take their choice, either aid in strengthening the chains of money contraction by voting for candidates to serve in the ranks of the Republican and Democratic parties, or unite, before it is too late, with the Populists for liberty, equal rights, and an American financial system.

"The policy of the veto message means the destruction of all enterprise, the issuing of bonds to pay the current expenses of the govbonds to pay the current expenses of the gov-ernment, and that national banks are to ob-

"The only compromise offered in the veto message is the suggestion that the United States might be allowed to coin and use the \$55,000,000 seigniorage in the Treasury if un-limited authority be granted by Congress to issue bonds and perpetually mortgage the re-sources of the United States to the money

"Such terms to a fallen foe in open war "Such terms to a fallen foe in open war would shock every principle of humanity, but when the money power through their agents tells the people of the United States that they shall not coin and use their own money without subjugating themselves and posterity to a bond-holding oligarchy, it is evidence sufficient to show the contempt concentrated wealth has for the rights of man.

"In the coming campaign the word Populist' will be the rallying cry of the masses against the classes. The sneers of the 'money power' who have brought desolation, hunger, and want to their homes, will encourage and and want to their homes, will encourage and inspire every loyal citizen to esponse the cause of liberty, human rights, and an American financial system."

Family Relations Badly Mixed. [From the Indianapolis Journal.] MUNCIE, Ind., March 28.—The death of Mrs.

Mary Ann Adams at North Manchester last week recalls an interesting romance. Her first husband was Ernsperger, and she had three children, two girls and a boy. Henry J. Adams and wife were neighbors of the Ernspergers, and their children were the same in number, but two of them were boys. They resided in Darke county. Ohio, at the time. By mutual agreement the two husbands traded wives, the women being very well pleased to do so. The children were equally divided, the fathers choosing the sons and the mothers the daughters. In 1847 Adams moved to this county, and later to Miami county. A few years later the Ernsperger family moved to Fulton county. Being near neighbors, the two families still retained friendly relations as long as they lived. After the death of the second Mrs. Ernsperger, who had been Mrs. Adams, Miss Ernsperger, then a young lady living with her mother, went back and kept house for her father. While there she took typhoid fever. Her mother, Mrs. Adams, who had been the first Mrs. Ernsperger, went to Ernsperger's and nursed her denebler until she died. Mrs. Adams, was the three children, two girls and a boy. Henry there she took typhoid fever. Her mother, Mrs. Adams, who had been the first Mrs. Ernsperger, went to Ernsperger's and nursed her daughter until she died. Mrs. Adams was the mother of four children by her second husband, Henry Adams. Several members of the peculiarly made up family still reside in Wabash county.

Stabbed at a Dance. HAGERSTOWN, Md., April 1 .- James Gladnear Blue Ridge Summit, by Melvin Brown, at whose house he attended a dance given to celebrate the latter's birthday.

To the Editor of 11th Times:

Please decide the following wager, and give figures, if not too much trouble: A beta B that Galunha Grow received a larger majority for Congressman-at-large from Pennsylvania at the recent special election than Grover Cleveland did when he defeated Folgar for Governor

The People's - Forum.

[The Trace opens its columns to the honest and free discussion of topics of popular con-sequence and interest. It begs its corre-spondents, however, to remember that the columns of this journal are few and that they are not elastic. Therefore, state your case fully, but keep in mind that the briefer Make it very, very brief, in fact.]

Mrs. Diggs on the Coxey Movement.

To the Editor of THE TIMES:

If J. B. Coxey were coming to Washington to petition Congress for the issuance of \$500,000,000 of interest-bearing bonds, instead of being a tramp and a gambler, he would be a gentleman or interest-bearing bonds, instead or being a tramp and a gambler, he would be a gentleman and a patriot. The entire banking fraternity would laud him as a statesman, England would cable approval, and Mesers Cleveland and Carlisie would banquet him. If the peace army were marching to the capital to petition for \$100,000,000 bonds to build the Nicaragua canal/senator Morgan would meet them at Hockville and step and mark time with rank and file until the Capitol steps were reached. If, instead of carrying a banner bearing the strange device, "Feace on earth, good will toward men, but death to interest on bonds," their motto read, "Build the Nicaragua canal," Major Moore would conveniently forget the statute which lorbids the parading of banners on the Capitol grounds, and the foot sore soldlers would be permitted to rest upon the Capitol steps, while the distinguished rural gentleman from Ohio was being respectfully listened to by the Senate Committee on Foreign Affaira. If "crary Coavey and his mottey erew" were coming to ask Congress to sanction C. P. Huntington's scheme for the refunding of Pacifie railway bonds, the whole "tatterdemailon outfit" would be given free transportation, and it would be quite the

But since these audacious idlers are coming to petition Congress to exercise its constitutional prerogritive, and to coin some of precisely the same sort of money which Abraham Lincoln ordered when the nation was in peril, why these marching fellows are off, wrong, and must be in all wars binffed, jeered, and headed off. Mr. Coxey is coming to ask for a kind of money that would not entail a debt upon the people; that would go directly to the laborer, who would be applicated, and money that would not be services.

Democrats who are at the bend of this move-ment declare that the veto of the Bland bill new clothes instead of begging old ones; hence the merchants would become prosperons. With steady work and sure pay the men now hungry could supply their tables and bring prosperity to the grocer. Every branch of industry, from ocean to ocean, would revive for there would be a demand for all the produce and all the wares that serve the needs of divilized life. It is the impoverished state of the people, who are unemployed, and therefore unable to purchase the fruits of the loom, that has extinguished the factory fires.

If there had been work and wages plentiful no "mere threat of a Wilson tariff bill" could have disturbed conditions. The pretty factory girls disturbed conditions.

If there had been work and wages plentiful no
"mere threat of a Wilson tariff bill" could have
disturbed conditions. The pretty factory girls
here, under the chaperonage of Mra. Foster,
need never have known that a righteous Republican administration went out and a wicked
bemocratic administration came in had the
masses been employed, as the demand for the
product for their labor would have been quite
ministernited.

masses been employed, as the demand for the product for their labor would have been quite uninterrupted.

Mr. Coxy's plan contemplates no charity nor unsafe experiment, for every day's wages paid to the laborer an equivalent would be returned in the enhanced value of real estate and the wealth created. Mr. Coxy is like a vast number of citizens of this country, quite impatient with the dilatory and devious methods of national legislation. He is seeking to initiate the "initiative," he seeks people destitute and unemployed now, and he thinks that now is the accepted time to rescue the perishing and avert disaster to the country. Mr. Coxey very wisely holds his Good Roads Association aloof from all partisanism. It is neither Republican, Democratic, or Populist. He believes that it will take too weary long a time to reform the old parties or upbuild the new. He is quite willing that Hepublicans and Democrats should continue to amuse themselves with their tariff foot ball if Congress will but do its sworn constitutional duty and "promote the general welfare" by opening up opportunity for the employment of the American laborer and the consequent upbuilding of a home market for farm products. It was quite gratuitous for Senator Allen to disown the Coxey good roads measure as a Populist project. It had not been asked to be heralded as a party measure. But it was perhaps, in the line of Providence that Senator Allen should have so thoroughly acquainted the people with his ideas concerning the functions of

and heartlessly insult any carnest, hones, of citizens, no matter how misguided and un he may deem them, is himself far from b imbued with the humanitarian principle w is at the heart of the Populist party. Any who entertains grave doubts as to the rig who entertains grave doubts as to the rig

The Lesson in the March of Coxey.

the invasion of Coxey's army, always either in ridicule or threat. Are not the citizens of Washgress Washington is invaded by a far more dangerous and much larger army than anything Coxey can bring here? Coxey's army comes

Coxey can bring here? Coxey's army comes here merely as a body of lobbrists, exerting only their rights as American citizens, and only with humble petitions and peaceful arguments to induce Congress by these means, personally applied to pass some measure to better the condition of their fellow-sufferers. Only this and nothing mere. But that other army comes here in greater numbers, better armed and equipped, and plies members of Corgress and the highest officials of the government with gold, wine, and women, weapons far more dangerous to the rights and ilberties of the people than whole tens of dynamite, as the result of the last thirty years amply demonstrates.

Now, there is a little sum in arithmetic which Major Moore, Col. Clay, and others of that class in authority had better con over a little before they inclie the bloodthirsty instincts of their satraps by their nightly street riot drills. Coxey may not come here with more than 100 men, he may come with a thousand, but back of them is an army of unemployed, which the lowest statistics places at between 4,000,000 and 6,000,000 and back of those yet an army of at least 10,000,000 more, who, by the hardest kind of labor, can only earn enough to keep body and soul together; and back of these yet an incalculable army of sympathizers and sufferers. These people are thinking harder than they ever thought before, have nothing to lose, all to gain; life is no object to them. If anything will convert a man into a tiger, it is to see his dear ones suffering for the necessaries of life and he poweriess to help them. The Constitution guarantees to all citizens forever the right of free assemblage, distinctly declares that right shall never be abridged, does not put it into the power of Major Moore or anyone else to say where that assemblage shall be held. Let Major Moore and Col. Clay beware how they incite the forces under them.

L. P. Wild,

The Case of the Chinaman.

To the Editor of THE TIMES:

The Chinaman must go. That the Asiatic can never become a good American only becomes more and more apparent as the subsoil of his mentality is turned up to the beneficent reful-gence of our civilization. A highly educated, strictly religious representative of one of the kin-dred nations of that coast of the Pacific whose dwellers look over its bosom to see the sun rise gently dropped into the stream of conversation

on the present topic thus:

"Tell me what you mean by this damage. What is damage? Is it the morals of your courtry what has got the hurt, the damage."

"Oh. no. Miss Pollard chims that her relations with Mr. Breckinridge, under the promise of marriage made by him, has been an injury to her."

with Mr. Breckinridge, under the promise of marriage made by him, has been an injury to her."

"Well, that is what seems to me so—what you call funny. In dis country people seem to think, when wrong thing is done, it is money must pay for it; that the paying of money is deproper punishment for de crime, and that the taking of de money will settle the wrong, heal up de wound, what you may call it. It all seems so funny. Suppose dis man did all dose tings, den he be found out; den when he pay money into court for de breaking of de law; it seem to me de right ting; but dat he, dis man, he break de law, dis woman, she, too, break de law, den de court say to de man: 'You pay dis woman money,' and de ting is done. You ge free, she go free. It is all so funny. I tink I away will see de rezon."

They never will; the case is hopeless, or so near hopeless that we must face the fact that nothing short of repeated generations will ever make these poor, benighted orientals see that abstract right is but a fanciful ideal, as corrollory of the oriental habit of thought, founded on the ancient assumption that there was somewhere in or about a man a thing called soul. There are no longer any values save the "intrinsic." Everything has its value. The only thing is to arrive at the value in gold, then the thing is simplified, settled. Time was when we held the idea that a government could regulate internal commerce; could declare what was a token of exchange be-

government could regulate internal commerce; could declare what was a token of exchange be-tween its own citizens, but it was all moon-shine, idle vaporing. The fining pot and the scales is the ultimate of the question. Why, do you not see our mints are simply chemical laboratories, weighing and stamping departments, for the benefit, the simplification of the complex labor of the banker and the

c: Of course, these are old-time seem to rebel at the common lord of the treasure house, g r for advice, so it is often wit it is better so for the present. or our ford the freesants house, going or tag broker for advice, so it is often wisely covered up. It is better so for the present.

"He goes shopping with his wife." She does her bargaining on the upper end of the island—he does his lunching at the lower end, where all the lords of finance congregate. What more fitting? All great nations come to common sense at last. Fancy, imagination, idealism—they all come to the scales at last. Why not patriotiem, homesty, virtue? Indeed, we want not for precedent. Look at the magnificence and wealth of the great desired the magnificence and wealth of the great desired in the magnificence and wealth of the great desired in the carrificate of the lord of the scales to prove our assertion. "Thou art weighed in the balance and art found wanting." That broker was not satisfied with the mint stamp; the edges and face of that coin, called man, emperor, had become worn; into the scale it must go. Everything comes to the "intrinsic" at last.

No, the Asiatic is plainly unfit for citizenship, He will not see that all is intrinsic. Gold is not only king, but heaven, respectability, in short, Americanism. Go to! You are not in it.

TRAITS OF THE CHINESE

sidered in a Thoughtful Discus

[From the National Union Printer.] In this proposed treaty the attempt is made to meet the opposition of the Pacific coast and vestern country to the Chinese, and at the same time please their advocates in the East, It will fail in both cases. The western people do not want the Chinese at all, not even with a chromo thrown in. The easterners want them here in large numbers, where they can be enfolded by our religious elements, in the hope that their conversion to Christianity will follow. As to the easterners, experience is follow. As to the easterners, experience is lost upon them. For fifty years money has been poured out like water for missionaries and tracts, both of which have been scattered throughout Chinadom and given full opportunity to convert the Mongol to our forms of religion. Forty years of work of this kind, with an expenditure of over \$20,000,000, has resulted in less than forty converts, many of whom have backslidden as soon as the Christian hands that held them up have been taken away. But why this failure? may be asked. We answer that it is because the heathen We answer that it is because the heathen Chinee thinks he has a better religion than we

A Chinese priest once told us that the basis of Christianity was wrong, and that was why we never could capture his people. He said: "You Christians call your God the Father; you worship, yet you fear Him, for He is an angry God, and all your efforts are expended in placeating him. We take an opposite view. Our God is our Father. We do not fear Him, for He is a loving and forgiving God. He does not need placeating. The devil is the one we fear; therefore, we try to placeate him; we set up his image and bow before it, and bring him the gifts which we think will turn away his wrath. And besides," concluded the priest, "nearly all, if not all, of your Christian religion has its foundation in paganism, anyway." Now, the most enthusiastic Christian converter of Chinese in this country cannot but admit that their greatest efforts have met with but scant results. It is easy to order Chinese servants to go to the Sunday school of one's particular church; and if the lady teachers of the classes are sympathetically kind, it is easy to get them to continue in their attendance. It would be easy, under the same circumstances, to get our own beathen to go to Sunday school entite church. You Christians call your God the Father; the same circumstances, to get our own heathen to go to Sunday school and to church, with this in favor of the latter—that there would be a greater chance to make perma-nent converts to Christianity.

Then, again, the Chinese who come to the Pacific coast are not free agents. They could not, with years of toil in their own country, accumulate enough money to pay their transportation from China to San Francisco; and, in order to reach our land, they pledge themselves, body and almost soul, to the Six Chinese Companies, who pay their passages over for them. They go further—they pledge their fathers and mothers, wives and children, that the passage money will be returned, and that, in addition, the laws and behests of the Six Companies will be implicitly obeyed by them. Through an understanding with the imperial government of China the Six Companies see to it that laws and orders issued from China are paramount to the Chinese immigrant within our borders. If he fails to comply with all these conditions, his father and mother, if living, his wife and children, if he has any, his brothers and sisters, if they are pledged, are made slaves. Thus, it will be seen that even if the Chinaman were willing to become a part of our people he is restrained by remembrance of the hostages he leaves behind, and his thoughts involuntarily will turn to what will happen to them if he is portation from China to San Francisco; and, will turn to what will happen to them if he is

come to this country to stay; he is not homeogenous; he will never, as in the case of our other immigrants, become a part of us. ment through the Six Companies is that, living or dead, he will return. That is the reason why, when a Chinaman dies in this country, that in the course of time his bones country, that in the course of time his bones are taken up and boxed and sent to China. When a Chinaman leaves China it is not the intention that he shall be an improver in any other country. Not even his bones shall assist in enriching foreign soil. Not one Chinaman in 19,000 who comes to this country brings their family with him. They remain at home, perhaps being held as bond for his good conduct. Even if, as sometimes happens, the Chinaman of this class marries one of our women, when he returns to his home he leaves the woman behind. The Chinese have a profound contempt for our laws, our government and our people. ent and our people,

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